The Syracuse Evening Transcript of the 7th

of August, says : The Anti-Nebraska mass meeting yesterday was largely attended, and the proceedings spirited and decided. The only question about which there was any difference of opinion was that of recommending the Saratoga Conven-tion to take measures for organizing the Re-publican party, and bringing out a State ticket. This brought up the hostility of sevcicket. This brought up the hostility of several Whigs, who spoke against it with warmth, and betrayed some of the old party leaven. The resolution was, however, a favorite with the meeting, and passed by a very decided majority. The Convention was fully represented from the county towns, and embodied an unusual amount of ability and strong, masculine, good sense. Indeed, we do not remember ever to have seen a county meeting made up of a class of men so generally superior in position and intellectual force. As far as we could judge by our own observation, or could could judge by our own observation, or could learn from others, it was very fairly divided between the two old parties, having also a large sprinkling of the Free Soil or Abolition has very little to expect hereafter from the great State of New York. General Amos P.

Among the resolutions were the following: That the repeal of the so-called Missour compromise by the present Congress, promoted troughout by the whole power and influence f the General Administration, constitutes an utrage upon the rights and interests of the some of the free States without a parallel in history of the Republic-an outrage only to be avenged by the consignment of its auhers and abettors to universal contempt, and or the reclamation from Slavery of every conession heretofore made to its cormorant de-

Barnes, Free Soil, and P. H. Agan, Democrat.

Resolved, 1. That this meeting is in favor of he repeal of the act organizing the Territoes of Nebraska and Kansas; at least, so far the said act opens these or any other Territories to the admission of Slavery. 2. That we are in favor of the repeal of the

t. That we are in favor of the exclusion of every from all Territories which may herehe organized by Congress.

That we are opposed to and will resist by suitable means the admission of any more

States into the Union. And That we are in faror of abolishing Sla ry in the District of Columbia. Resolved, That this meeting regards with or the efforts made in different parts of the

States to promote the settlement of Kanby the intelligent and enterprising sons of orth, through the instrumentality of emiation societies; and that we are willing to operate in advancing the objects of these reciations, in any way that we can be most

That we will vote for no candidates for ate and National Legislatures who are not cannitted faithfully to carrying out the prinoles enumerated in the second resolution

apromise, and who, by their acte, have furhed proof that they may be depended upon aring the battle which has just begun becen the antagonist forces of Liberty and

ming the ends proposed in the foregoing resminate candidates for State officers in No-

abama which passed both Houses of Conres, and was signed by the President, provides cards at fifty cents; twenty-five years and upwards at twenty-five cents; and thirty years re. Upon every reduction, the occupant and th any right which has heretofore accrued se affidavit that he or she enters the same s or her own use, and for the purpose of tal settlement and cultivation, or for the use an adjoining farm owned or occupied by him or she has not acquired from the United

new organization? We believe they will; buried on that ground. epublican party adopts their principles

and in behalf of his constituents, by Hon. dise. ant of his stewardship, which was well re-ed, and unanimously endorsed by the mass ent. Mr. Campbell spoke three quarters cress has been satisfactory, and he will be re-turned by an overwhelming majority. The opposition to him will be small indeed.

Cincinnati Gazette. t market, but of good, stout laboring white b, with gun and axe in hand, and their State. Hon. Eli Thayer, of Worces-Massachusetts, who appears to be a sort general agent of the Emigration Aid Sc-ety, says that "not a slaveholder in Missouri as yet moved his slaves into Kansas."

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT SYRACUSE, N.Y. OUR MONTHLY LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAUCASUS AND ARMENIA. In continuation of the series entitled Slavery in Russia]

LONDON, August, 1854. The mountainous range of the Caucasus occupies the isthmus lying between the Euxine and Caspian seas—the former enclosing it on the western side; the latter, on the eastern. On the south, the river Araxes—the modern Ar-ras—separates it from Persia and Armenia; on the north, it is divided from the wide steppe of Southern Russia by the river Kour, the Cyrus of the ancients, and by the Terek. The length of the Caucasian chain, from Anapa, on the Black Sea, to Bakou, on the Caspian, is 690 English miles; but its breadth is only thirty leagues, if the inferior Cancasus—that is, Ararat in Armenia—be not included.

There are few regions in the world richer in tradition, fable, and poetry, than these countries: They have also been eminent for the patriotism and valor of their inhabitants; nor have the moderns degenerated from the marelement. The sentiment of the meeting was body for any measure calculated to check ever been the home of liberty, and from the and roll back the advance of Slavery. The speakers, with few exceptions, declared their willingness to disregard all party ties and tarty obligations, and go henceforth only for each men as would strongly stem the tide of left her area of doughfaces. The nome of fiberty, and from the summits and gorges of the Caucasus, the Circassians, single-handed, and for thirty years, have bid defiance to the naval and military power of Russia. Under the shadow of those left have been the nome of fiberty, and from the summits and gorges of the Caucasus, the Circassians, single-handed, and for thirty years, have bid defiance to the naval and military power of Russia. Under the shadow of those left have been the nome of fiberty, and from the summits and gorges of the Caucasus, the Circassians, single-handed, and for thirty years, have bid defiance to the naval and military power of Russia. Under the shadow of those left have been the nome of fiberty, and from the summits and gorges of the Caucasus, the Circassians, single-handed, and for thirty years, have bid defiance to the naval and military power of Russia. Under the shadow of those left have been the nome of fiberty, and from the summits and gorges of the Caucasus, the Circassians, single-handed, and for thirty years, have bid defiance to the naval and military power of Russia. Slavery, and rid us of the race of doughfaces. France now ride triumphant, along the eastern shores of this meeting is any criterion of shores of the Euxine, and in their guns the the sentiment at large in the State, Slavery | brave mountaineers recognise the guarantees of their future freedom. At such an epoch as the present, an account of this interesting reranger, Whig, was Chairman, and George gion would seem to be opportune.

On Caucasus, Zoroaster placed the abode of Ahrinanes, the evil spirit of the Persian thegony, and enemy of the benevolent Oromazes: and there, also, the vulture gnawed the liver of the enchained Prometheus. Jason and the Argonauts sailed up the Phasis, the modern Rion, in search of the Aries Chrysovellus, the Ram with the Golden Fleece; and Colchis, the modern Iberia, is the scene of the sad story of Medea. In these regions dwelt the warlike Amazons, and there reigned the Great Mithridates, king of the Bosphorus. In the earliest traditions, we meet with the Demiurgus of ancient myth, by whom this globe and its inhabitants were created; but, against the will of the Supreme, he imparted to the human race a spark of light, (the fruit of the tree of knowledge,) for which he was condemned, disthroned, and imprisoned in the abyss. This myth appears in a variety of forms, and the Greeks embodied it in the character of Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven. The rock to which he was bound, according to the legend, is the modern Kasbek, called by the natives Inquinvari. The Scythians, to the north of the Caucasus, are said to have paid a particular worship to a divinity who was called, in their language, Prom-theut, that is, Benefi-cent Deity, a similarity of name to that of Pro-metheus, which Pelloutier, in his Histoire des Celtes, justly points out as remarkable. In Marigny's "Three Voyages to the Caucasus," there is recorded a curious trace of this Promethean myth, preserved among the Abhasians, who dwell near Mount Eiberous, on that side of the Caucasian chain which faces the Black ea. The fable states, that groans and the clanking of chains were frequently heard proceeding from the deep caverns of the abyss, when one, more bold than his fellows, descend ed to ascertain the cause of these awful and mysterious sounds, and there found a powerful giant, who said to him, "Child of man of the upper world, who has dared to come down below, tell me how the race of man lives in the That the thanks of the friends of Freedom | world above ? Is woman still true to man ? Is the daughter still obedient to the mother, and the son to the father?" The Abhasian anvered these questions in the affirmative whereupon the giant gnashed his teeth, groansighs and lamentations." We may briefly notice another of the popular fables. the great mountain chain which crosses the the Caspian, live Gog and Magog but, for obvious reasons, the precise locality is unknown. over this wall, and destroy the kingdom of the Faithful; and it is curious that this tradition is purpose of calling a State Convention to said to be a direct prophecy of Mohammed. Let us now turn to the inferior Caucasus, or Mount Ararat, rich in traditions relating to

the Deluge. According to Dr. Frederick Wagner, the name of Eriyan, the capital of Russian raduation bill, introduced by Mr. Cobb. of Armenia, signifies, in the language of that Noah's ark was wholly visible from the spot on that all lands which have been in market for ten sears or upwards shall be subject to entry at notes "the half," and Echmiadzin "the quarter." Thus these various names indicate the Mount Ararat, it is reported to have rested on Mount Elberous, in the Upper Caucasus; and it is a current tradition that the mountain was cleft in twain by its weight, as may be seen at not as "the whole," but by the word "visible; for it is said that when Noah, after the waters had begun to subside, looked for the first time from Ararat, and beheld on this spot the dry ground, he exclaimed, "It is visible;" and hence this locality was named Erivan. Mountain." The Armenians call it Massecs; that is, " Mother of the World." The region ates, under the provisions of this act, more | round the eastern foot of the mountain is Archnoisda, or Foot of Noab, because it was there he alighted ; the village of Agorhee, Akhoree, Arghae—for it is thus differently spelt—was his dwelling place; the derivation being Arg (he planted) NARI (the vine ;) for it was near g the name of Republican, is now a matter to his dwelling place that he planted the vine et. Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ver- which he had brought out of Paradise, under ont and Massachusetts, have already State circumstances presently to be explained. The Saraticus of the new party, and other States original (?) vine is still shown, but it no longer follow in rapid succession, till in every free | yields grapes producing wine, owing to the sins a in the Union a respectable party will be of mankind. A church is erected on the spot and, whose leading principle is present and where Noah's altar stood. The town of Nackthat hostility to Slavery and Slavery exten- cheran denotes the spot on which Noah first on. What is the duty of the Free Democra-y in relation to this new party? Will they The village called Manard signifies "The te up their organization, and coalesce with mother lies here," Noah's wife having been

The famous convent of Echmiadzin is the ther planks in their platform are all sound, and also styled Catholicos. It is distant from Erian be laid aside for future use, if not needed in van about twelve miles, in a broad plain because the Free Demarks can go into a fusion with the good of all actions, without any assertial and action with the good of all actions. The Armenians, as we learn from virtue which never belonged to the Hapsburg actions, without any assertial and the good of the second se Haxthausen, contend that this was the site of Paradise, and that the Fire-Vomiting Ararat was the flaming sword of the Angel who guarded the entrance against Adam and his posteri-ty. The Flood destroyed the garden of Eden and sentative from the Hamilton and Dayton quenched the Fire, but likewise obliged Noan suriet of Ohio, reached his home on Wednesto land upon the mountain, so that the human to land upon the mountain, so that the human by evening. Upwards of a thousand of his race was distributed a second time from the situents and neighbors met him at the desame spot. Here Noah saw the rainbow of stand excepted him to the court-house square, reconciliation, and here he found the vine, the last remnant of the delicious fruits of Para-

hich Mr. Campbell responded, and gave an are supposed to be not more than six passes leading from Europe into Asia; but this is conjectural, as the country has not been scientifically surveyed. The pass of Dariel, otherwise route from Mosdok to Tiflis, this latter being ate party. Mr. Campbell's course in Con-tes has been satisfactory belonged to the Demo-frequently attacked by the Persians, but without success, and it became a proverb in Persia, "when a King is too happy, let him attack Caucasus." The famous Nadir Shah attempted to force this pass in 1741, with 40,000 troops; but that celebrated conqueror, victorious in all his other expeditions, was repulsed by has is swarming with emigrants-not, as the Lesghians. It was at that date that the redicted, with slaveholders, carrying their Lesghians placed themselves under the protection of Ru-sia, they dreading another assault the market have a profitable to an unprofites and children, and their implements of ed Viedikauka. Its name is a compound, estry, to lay the foundation for a flourishderived from the Russian word VLADET, "to name for the Caucasus. It is supposed to be the Pylæ Sarmaticæ, the Porta Caucasia of the ancients, through which the Medes, or rather their descendants, the Sarmatians, and other nations, penetrated into the plains of the north, and gave origin to a variety of peoples.

of the Caucasus. The Karaim Jews princi-pally live in the provinces of Erivan and Ak-halzik, and assert their descent, pure and un-mixed, from the tribe of Judah, which was led to Rabylon. But Haythanson refers to another to Babylon. But Haxthausen refers to another section of the Hebrew family.

"In the district of Derbend," says that writer, "there is said to be a sect of Jews, named

ter, "there is said to be a sect of Jews, named Uriani, who embraced Christianity, but without relinquishing their observance of the Jewish law in its full extent. They keep holy only the Sabbath day, and adhere strictly to all the injunctions and usages of the Law, following the example of Christ, whom they acknowledge as the Messiah, and who likewise enjoined obedience to the Law. It is said that they claim to be a remnant of the tribe of Benjamin, who, during or after the captivity, moved min, who, during or after the captivity, moved northwards from Assyria. At the period of the birth of Christ, they assert their scribes an-nounced that the Messiah was born in Bethle hem; and, in consequence, they sent thither two of their number, named Longinus and Elias, who were received among the seventy disciples of Christ. After the Crucifixion and Resurrection, the latter returned to their brethren, taking with them the under-garment of Christ, (not the seamless coat,) which is still preserved, and worshipped in the cathe-dral of Mzcheta,* near Tiflis. Longinus is said to have committed to writing the teachings of the Saviour in a book, which they as

sert is still in existence, or at least a tran script of it, but it is preserved with great se-cresy. They have no knowledge of the New Testament. It would be of the highest interest to institute a research respecting this sect, although very difficult to arrive at the truth; but how important the discovery of a book which might in any degree form a corollary to the Gospel! The fate of the Israelite tribes in Assyria, it is known, still remains a matter of historical doubt; they were unquestionably dispersed throughout Asia, and a large portion etrated to the Caucasian countries, although they are not found there in any considerable umbers at the present day."

The Armenians differ fundamentally from

all other Asiatio nations in reference to the social position occupied by women, whose claims to equality of respect and dignity are by them recognised and enforced. The degra-dation of Mohammedan females is well known; but there are passages in the Koran which teach a different doctrine than is popularly received, for those passages admit that women have souls to be saved as well as men. Thus Mohammed expressly declares, that "Whosoever doeth good works, either man or woman, and believeth, shall enter into the heavenly Paradise." In another passage, he says, "Be lieving men and women shall enter into the heavenly Paradise." This, the highest testi-mony, rolutes the valgar error.

well to state here that it is supposed to be one of the most ancient towns in the world; and tradition says most ancient towns in the world; and tradition says it was inhabited by some of the earliest descendants of Nosh. It was formerly the capital of Georgia, and was then twenty miles in circumference, and is said to have contained eighty thousand men capable of bearing arms. It was destroyed by Alexander the Great. It now eccupies the angle formed by the confluence of the Cyrus and Aragua, whose united waters, under the former appellation, run through Tiflis.

J. D.

[NO. IV TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN QUESTION, AND ITS IN FLUENCE ON EUROPE.

[Special Correspondence of the National Era | LETTER I. DRESDEN, July 14, 1854.

A great many persons, and especially many professed philanthropists and men engaged in extensive commercial pursuits, did, but a few ion that the progress of civilization, the mar course between the different nations of the globe, and the general fear for the enormous expenses and the deplorable consequences, would forever prevent the outbreak of any great war in Europe. But these who reasoned thus had forgotten that human nature remains always the same, and that the evil passions, no less than the virtuous propensities of men, are means in the hands of Providence for accomplishing the destinies of mankind.

Thus the ambition and arrogance of the most powerful despot of the present age has, by his invasion of the Danubian Principalities, under profound peace, kindled a fisme that and destroy the established order of the politi cal affairs of that continent.

The Russian Czar imagined that it would be an easy task for him to extend his territory to the Ægean Sea, and make himself master of confided to him by Heaven, I do not pretend Constantinople. He supposed that the national jealousy between France and England, and the friendship which existed between himself and the rulers of Austria and Prussia, would be suffered of leta before Silistria seems prevent two or more of those great Powers om contracting an alliance in opposition to his designs. But the Supreme Power had destined otherwise; and, consequently, the Emperor of Russia has met with disappointment.

Fear of the increase of the Russian power had the effect to suppress the hereditary jealousy of the English against the French, and to reconcile Louis Napoleon to the descendants of the murderers of his great uncle. An alliance was concluded between France and England. for the purpose of protecting the independency Russians upon Constantinople. The immediate effect of this step was to elevate the moral courage of the Turks, and to inspire them with hope of a successful resistance to their powerful enemies; and hence, chiefly, the glorious deeds which the Turkish forces have performed in defence of their native country. But, brave as the Turks have proved themselves, we would be very much mistaken if we were to suppose that it is in consequence of their heroic resist in a retrograde movement. The cause of this is to be found, neither in the losses which the Russians suffered before Silistria, nor in their fear of the advancing French and English auxiliaries. It is altogether to be attributed to the deed, is very different from that the Emperor

of Russia, no doubt, expected from her. Having, by the interference of his arms, suppressed the Hungarian revolution, and, perhaps, saved the very throne of the Hapsburgs, the Czar expected that the Austrian Court family. Besides, the fear of France and of the revolutionary elements which still exist within the Austrian Empire, as well as the friendship which has for more than one hundred and fifty years prevailed between the English and Austrian aristocracies, with few interruptions, and, lastly, the true interests of Austria, have induced the Austrian Emperor and his Cabinet to assume a position which has compelled the Czar to stop the execution of his designs against Turkey, and prepare himself for the possibility of a contest with Austria.

Still, the Emperor of Russia appears yet to hope to avert, by diplomatic negotiations, such an event, or, at least, to detach Prussia from the aspect of the political affairs in Europe, good reasons for the hope of obtaining such a His troops have been defeated by the Turks, result; because both the royal family and the for whom he had evinced so much contempt; aristocracy of Prussia, with few exceptions, are a cordial alliance has been concluded between attached to Russia, and not willing to permit France and England—an event which he seems Austria to reap any advantages from her alliance with France and England. Indeed, it of whose friendship he had no doubt, is now on would be a very hazardous undertaking for the point of breaking all its promises, and of Austria to engage in a war with Russia, with-out a cordial understanding with Prussia; and Russia, and in watching Italy. As long, therefore, as Prussia continues, in spite of her alli-so many mighty enemies; or whether, in want of moral courage, he will humbly submit to a well that the hostile attitude of Austria will do him not much harm; but he fears that the the Holy Alliance do no longer guide the Eupopular sentiment in Prussia will prove too ropean princes, and that there does not now

The other most famous pass in the Caucamost predicted to act solely against famous pass in

the Turks, displayed very little skill, and, in-deed, committed many great blunders. It is, however, to be observed, that the Russian froops

and their leaders are much more qualified suc-cessfully to fight pitched battles than to cap-ture fortified places, in the defence of which the Turks, on the contrary, have already proved themselves very tenacious and successful. It would not be safe, therefore, to conclude, from the little success which has hitherto accompanied the operations of the Russians, that it would be an easy task for the allied forces, even with the aid of Austria, to compel the Russian army to withdraw within the frontiers of Russia, and to impose upon the Car a disadvantageous and humiliating peace. Such results can be obtained only by the greatest sacrifices and by the most energetic efforts.

The hostile attitude which Austria has as-

amed, at least in appearance, against Russia, has made the Austrian Government popular among the German people; while, on the other posed to incline rather to Russis, and to the policy pursued by Prussia. Thus a new and exciting cause of discord between the German princes and their subjects in add. hand, the petty Courts of Germany are sup-posed to incline rather to Russia, and to the princes and their subjects is added to the many already long existing. Many of the German papers are ridiculing

the small results which the immense haval armaments of England and France have hitherto produced, and one of the Prussian papers applies to Admiral Napier the epithet of never-fighting little Charles." But there can be no doubt that the English and French Admirals in the Baltie as well as in the Black Sea have hitherto been restrained by orders of their respective Governments from attacking Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Sebastopol. Besides, it must not be forgotten, that to attack such strong fortresses without the co-operation of a ient number of land troops is among the most hazardous military enterprises that can be imagined. It is therefore that France and England are so anxious to induce the Scandid navian Governments to change their present neutrality into active co-operation with them against Russia. The Scandinavian people emprace the same views, but the Government Sweden and Norway is still hesitating, while the Danish King and Cabinet evince a strong inclination to side with Russia. The probabil-ity, however, is, that the Scandinavian kingns, or at least Sweden and Norway, will ere long conclude a defensive and offensive alliance with the Western Powers, and thus furnish them with means of seconding their naval operations in the Baltic with numerous and alorous land forces.

It is generally supposed that it is the inten-tion of Admiral Napier to take possession of the Islands of Aland, as soon as the arrival of a sufficient number of French troops will enable him to execute that enterprise. The island group of Aland is situated about one hundred English miles from Stockholm, and distant from the coast of Sweden scarcely more than twenty miles, while they are only about twelve miles remote from the nearest coast of Finland. These islands are inhabited by 15,000 persons, of Swedish origin. The principal of those islands has a very capacious and safe harbor, in which the whole of the allied flect might find a safe and spacious anchorage. It is called Ytternaes. On the island now in question, which is called the Ring, is situated the strong

fortress of Bomarsund, which is so large the t can contain within its walls a garrison of sixty thousand men. The strength of this place, the excellence of the harbor above mentioned, and the near situation to Finland, makes the acquisition of this island of the highest importance to the Western Powers. Consequently, it extensive commercial pursuits, did, but a few years ago, not hesitate in expressing the opin-learn that the allied fleet in the Baltic is directing its chief efforts against Bomarsund, which will probably fall in their possession.

> LETTER II. PRAGUE, July 19, 1854. The violation of public morality which the Emperor of Russia committed by invading the and even without a previous declaration of war, has so far produced results the most contrary to these anticipated by the Czir. He attempts, however, now to justify the course which he has pursued, by declaring that his Heaven has intrusted to him, of delivering the Turkish subjects confessing the faith of the Greek church from the oppression of the Turks, as far as it affects the exercise of their religion. Whether the Czar believes, or only pre-tends to believe, that such a mission has been

self has suffered of late before Silistria, seem not to warrant the claim which the Czar makes, of being the chosen instrument of Heaven for the castigation of the Turke, as in that case we may be sure that victory would have crowned the efforts of the Russian troops Still, Providence has certainly some great object in view that is ultimately to result from the war which the unjustifiable aggression, on the part of the Czar, has called forth. It has indeed, already produced the beneficial effect of creating dissension among the oppressors of the European people, and between the veryprinces who, but a few years ago, acted in the closest union against the heroic champions of the independence of Hungary. Yes, the amof Russia has, in the short space of a few months, created a total revolution in the politi-

cal views of most of the European Cabinets,

and in the sentiments of many of the people of

heights of Boulegue, review French troops, that were destined to be carried in English sia? If the most sagacious statesman of Eu-rope should have hazarded the prediction of such an event, he would have been consigned foresight could anticipate an event of so stri-Napoleon the Great presented to the view of terror-stricken England, when, on the same very heights, he caused to pass in review before him the mighty host he had destined for preme Ruler of the destinies of nations has caused such a change of sentiment to take place within a short time among the people of cordially in resisting the ambitious designs of the Czar, and in curbing the excessive pride that power and success have created in his heart. Even the treacherous Court of Vienna seems ready to unite with the Emperor of France-whom it both fears and hates-

against the Prince who saved it from the effects of the just wrath of the Magyars. The Czar has thus produced, within a very precipitate and dishonorable peace.

their own States.

Thus the present state of the political affairs is such as to inspire the friends of European freedom with new hope; still, they know that the hour is not yet come when they can ven-ture to rise again in arms against the forces which still remain at the command of their op-pressors. But a few months may produce events which may offer the favorable moment for an attempt that at the present time would be rash, nay, hopeless. We may rest sure that it is not according to the plan of a benevolent God to permit the human race ever to remain the victims of a few pretended vicegerents of Heaven; but it is not to be expected that slavery will at once cease to exist, either in Europe or elsewhere. But the time is, no doubt, approaching very near, when an amelioration in the condition of many of the Euro-

The political horizon of Europe is covered by dark clouds, portending terrible sufferings to millions of human beings, and threatening the devastation of many rich countries and the destruction of many proud cities.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

First of August Celebration-Colored People in Ohio-The St. Louis Railread-Crops in CINCINNATI, August 5, 1854.

Health of Cincinnati-Cholera in the West-

To the Editor of the National Era:
Considering the extreme heat of this sum mer, the health of our city has been very good. It is true, a number of deaths by cholera are reported by our health officer, for the month of July, but of some of these cases it may be said that the disease was not strictly Asiatic cholera; and of those which were, the report makes it evident that the deaths were mostly among the foreign population. The whole number of deaths for the month of July was 544; of these, 98 were natives of Ireland, and 138 of Ger-many; and of 123, the nativity and cause of death were not reported. This was owing to the interments being made by hackmen and others, where regular undertakers were not employed. These must have been almost all among the foreign population, and, after making allowance for a considerable number of deaths of children under five years of age, an average of 136 deaths a week, in the warmest season of the year, cannot be considered a arge mortality in a population of 180,000. The cholera is not among us as an epidemie ; the general health of our citizens is good, and even better than we had reason to expect, considering the unusually oppressive heat and the prevalence of the cholera in other places of the

nore destructive this season than in this section of country. At these places, however, it has prevailed chiefly among the foreign immigrants, who have been coming to the West brough the spring and summer in large numbers, crowded together in second and thirdclass cars on the railroads, with little chance for pure air, and destitute of most of the comforts of travelling. After a long sea voyage in a crowded packet ship, a long journey in this one Democrat to Congress from Illinois. way by land, and the oppressive heat of a sumhealth and life; and under the unfavorable circumstances in which most of these persons

ion was celebrated on the 1st of August, at Dayton, by the colored people of this and neighboring cities. Ten car loads went up by railroad from this place; and Xenia, Hamilton. Troy, and Piqua, were well represented. The United Colored Americans, Sons of Liberty, and other organizations of our colored friends from this place, were present in full regalia, and made a very creditable appearance. After the procession had moved through the principal streets, accompanied by three bands of in Hilinois: music, they repaired to a grove west of the city, where a dinner was provided, around which 1,100 persons were seated, and a number of speeches were made, suitable to the ocat the City Hall, and everything passed off harmoniously and pleasantly. No little enthusiasm was manifested, but no intemperance, no rioting, or snything offending against law or the Whig ranks. They look upon all coals good order. The appearance and conduct of tions as horrible, unless it is one for their own the delegates attracted the general admiration

of the citizens of Dayton. I must take this occasion to say that the colored people, as a class, in this and other cities north of the Ohio, give the lie, by their conduct, their intelligence, and their general mo rality, to the slanders that have been propagated by the Southern press and politicians as to the social condition of the free colored populaas any class in the community. There are are in every community; but the statistics of parative number of cases of crime committed by the colored population to be as small as those of any other class; and as to the extent of both crime and pauperism among them, the suppose that Napoleon III should, on the records show most conclusively that it cannot compare with that of the Irish, nearly all of ressels to the Baltic shores, to co-operate with but few of whom can read or write. The colored people of this State ought to have the right of suffrage, and, in the "good time comiog," will get it.
The Ohio river, as usual at this season, is at

to a lunatic asylum. Certainly, no human a very low stage; none but boats of the lightest draught can run, even to Louisville, and the making the most of the dull times, while the large New Orleans and St. Louis stcamers are laid up for the summer. At such a time as this, the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, when finished senger and freight departments. A month or so since, it was completed from this place to Seymour, on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad, and thus a railroad connection formed, as you may say, between Cincinnati and Louisville, the Ohio river only separating it from the latter place, which is crossed in a few minutes by a steam ferry. This connection, I know." ville railroad will be when constructed, makes the time between the cities one half that made by the steamers; and as the cost is but little more, the railroad, though having commenced it very well patronized. The company have not yet put up their depot in the city, but, having obtained from the City Council the privilege of laying a track through the western part of Front street, will proceed this fall to erect suitable buildings, and run an increased number both of passenger and freight trains. The grounds obtained for the depot, &c., are 1,800 feet in length, and there is every reason to believe that this road will transact a large business with Louisville and the towns in Indiana, even before the line is completed to St. Louis. The fact is, no railroad leading from this city was more needout a cordinal understanding with Pressa, and still more dangerous and hopeless would be the still more dangerous and hopeless would be the tude. Time alone can reveal whether he postrail railroad leading from this city was more need-position of Austria, if she should be assailed by sesses the qualities necessary to strugg e with od than this. The time to St. Louis by steam-Prussia, while her forces were employed against glory against the adverse fortune he has enwater in summer and ice in winter, a large not be sent. The railroad will make the distance but twelve hours, and transport freight Certain it is, however, that the principles of and passengers at all seasons.

The farmers are busy harvesting their crops There has been much complaint, in the northpopular sentiment in Prussia will prove too strong for the Court and the aristocracy, and, consequently, that the King of Prussia may at last be compelled to give his consent to a declaration of war, on the part of Austria, against Russia.

Topical princes, and the same and the strong for the Czar, have had the some of the northwestern counties, it is said, there will be fear of the ambition of the Czar, have had the some of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the same of the northwestern counties, it is said, the northwestern counties, Consequently, the Russian forces, which effect of removing the terrible evil which for the crop will be almost entirely destroyed. In ing course on the Iniquity—Members having ave hitherto been destined to act solely against so many years constituted the chief obstacle to the southern counties it is much better, and on 'favors to ask' of the disbursers of public pat-

account of their fear of France and their own quence of the very warm weather for a month subjects, restrained from siding with the Czar, past, all the crops in Illinois have ripened at is not well calculated to assure them of his aid, once, and there is a great want of men to gath- to the above, but the Tribune never publishin any future struggle they may have to sustain against the revolutionary elements within Cormick's, (which is generally considered the "W best,) are coming into general use in this and other Western States. The work is done better than by hand; and, besides, it is very difficult now to obtain harvest hands, so many men being now employed on the railroads.

LETTER OF MR. WENTWORTH, OF ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of the National Era: On the 1st ultimo, you copied into your newspaper an attack made upon me by the New York Tribune, and say that you did so in order that I might see it, and furnish my friends with the necessary explanations. Had I deemed any explanation necessary, you yourself furnished it in the same paper, when you

"It is but justice to Mr. Wentworth to say, that there is nothing in his record, throughout the struggle on the Nebraska bill, which indicates a disposition to play false to his constitu-But I did not deem any explanation neces-

sarv, for two reasons:

First. The attack originated in a paper pocanvass of General Jackson for the Presidency, when John Quincy Adams was a candidate for re election. Never was a man more violently abused than Gen. Jackson. There was searcely any crime of which be was not accused; yet | slavery. he was elected, and re elected, and, now that American people as second only to the immortal Washington. So, too, I might speak of the abuse of President Adams, and of his support-ers, Messrs. Clay and Webster, (with whom I proving that the best men of all parties had nothing thereby; and that all men who ever sought or obtained public life must expect to be abused, and that, if they did their duty, they

had nothing to fear therefrom. Second. I can never recognise the right any newspaper or person, however exsited, outside of my district, to question my course upon any matter before Congress. I am sent | for I had always differed from them on this here to carry out the wishes and interests of subject. And, besides, I have the notorious my constituents, and if they exact anything of fact before me, that they had been very unsue me incompatible with my views of right and wrong, I can easily relieve myself from all difficulty, by resigning my seat. The humblest | for in that direction. A fair construction of man among my constituents has greater claims u on me than Presidents, or Cabinets, or news papers. In my opinion, a faithful Representative will never place himself in a position of seeking popularity out of his district, even by tolerating a suspicion of the slightest indifference towards the interests and wishes of those who elected him.

But there are political reasons, concern others quite as much as myself, which induce me to notice the attack which you refer to. At Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, and other points, the cholera has certainly been much Compromise was going on in the House, the Whilst the struggle to repeal the Missouri New York Tribune recommended that the North imitate the example of the South, and stand by those who stood by its principles, and re-cleet all, without distinction of party, who opposed that repeal. As Col. Biscell was unable to be in the House, from sickness, I was the only Democrat from Illinois who opposed that repeal. Thus the proposition of the New York Tribune would return four Whigs and

Not having committed myself upon the submer to which they have not been accustomed, it is not strange that many of these immigrants solutely sure but, if I were a candidate, the provements, &c., were more coincident with of his friends here were expressing the opinion that I was misrepresenting my constituents, I tion of the Tribune, and especially as both the distant, and I had no particular desire to re-

the article created immediately quite a stir | work with it. among some of the politicians of my district. And, soon after, I received the following postscript to a business letter, from one of the

"Greeley's proposition to re-elect all men opposed to the Nebraska bill of Douglas, receives more favor with our folks than with pretend to be very bitter against the Nebraska bill. It has always appeared to me that the Whig party thought the Liberty party but a mere machine, to pump Democrats over into immediate good. They swear that we are their natural allies but they want to keep us in the back ground for their especial good, can get along without us. And it is consider you are not quite so impudent in claiming us under your especial keeping. The Whigs men to the next Congress, yet the Anti-Nebraska men must always be Whigs. We have but two Free Soil United States Senators, and yet we are indebted to the Democrats for the Who does not remember the cry of 'Corrupt of the election of both these gentlemen? Our for the promotion of Anti-Slavery sentiments; and we want to encourage their growth in both parties, and we can see but this difference between your course and that of your colministration, they followed their natural inclination, the same as you did, in opposing the Whig Administration of Mr. Fillmore, when he signed the Fugitive Slave Law. Whereas I have no doubt but you made great personal sacrifices in opposing Douglas and the Ad-ministration, and there are but very few men who would have done as you did under the

you what I designed. At the instigation of what few Nebraska men we have here, the strongest possible efforts will be made to have the Tribune take back its recommendation so far as you are concerned, and thus give us permission to vote for the four Whigs, and not for the only Democrat in Illinois who opposed the repeal. I have a curiosity to see whether such a game will succeed. That it will be attempted, From a large number of other sources I also

learnt that strong efforts were being made to get the Tribune to come out against me, but I was always at a loss for any possible pretext until I saw the following article, which you

posed-at all events, never intended-that the naked fact that a member voted against the Nebraska Bill on its final passage, should be taken as conclusive proof of his soundness on the great question. On the contrary, it has with entire plainness of speech, exposed and rebuked the dodges of that slippery Pennsylva-nia Trout, and other loose fish, who voted aginst Douglas's bill on its final passage, but helped it along when it most needed their help during the progress of the struggle. Here is another of the sort-Mr. John Wentworth, from Chica go, Illinois—a noisy Wilmot Provisoist in other days, who is reported by the Aurora Beacon (III.) to have written home to one of his con-

" WASHINGTON, March, 1854. Mr. D. Wheeler, Blackberry, Ill:

" MY DEAR SIR: We expect that the Nebraska bill will come before the House in a few TORS TO QUARREL WITH THEM.

promise, unless they are Democrats.
You, Mr. Editor, made the following reply

friends with the necessary explanation as to what he meant by making 'short work of it,' and 'not quarrelling with Senators.' It is but justice to Mr. Wentworth to say that there is nothing in his record, throughout the struggle on the Nebraska Bill, which indicates a disposition to play false to his constituents."

It never alluded to it, directly or indirectly. uring my whole course in Congress, the Trime has been rather friendly to me than otherwise. Considering that I am as strong a Democrat as the editors of the Tribune are Whigs, have rather had cause to wonder at its manfold kindnesses to me.

But it now looks as if some persons in Illiois have persuaded them that the cause of the Whig party in Illinois would be best pro moted by cutting down the only Democrat in Kansas bill, in all its stages, and the Tribune orsakes the abuse of the friends of the Nebraska bill, and turns upon me. Even were the above letter genuine, it would not justify the attacks of the Tribune upon me, for that litically opposed to me, and I have made it a paper has my previous record. It knows my rule never to notice attacks thus originating. views, recorded in its own columns, on the yeas My remembrances in politics begin with the and nays, all through Mr. Polk's and General Taylor's Administrations : and those views may be briefly summed up thus:

"Wherever Congress has the power, it should exercise it, to prevent the extension of

The first clause of the letter would mean he is dead, he stands in the affections of the that the bill is now before the Senate. When the bill comes to the House, Mr. Cutting, of New York, or some one else, will move to refer it to the Committee of the Whole; and I hope it will be so referred, and thus make short was subsequently associated in Congress,) as | work of it. This, in view of my former course. proving that the best men of all parties had been grossly calemniated, but had suffered dent that the success of Mr. Cutting's motion would kill the bill forever, as you know it did that one, and that the House had to take an-

The second clause of the letter, if genuine would not bear the construction that I wanted office for myself or friends, or that I would vote for the bill rather than differ from them ; cessful in getting for our State its due share o offices, and so there could be nothing hoped these favors referred to, would be such as a member of Congress would, in a faithful dis-charge of his duty, have a right to ask of a colleague in a co-ordinate branch. Whilst a bill was pending before the Senate, the Senators had these duties to discharge; and it ill became me, as a colleague of theirs, to consure their course. But, when the bill came efore the House, it was my right and duty to take an independent course; and, if then differed from them, they had no right to cor dain, nor was I to be moved if they did. My prior course in Congress would have astified such a construction, had the letter

As I had not kept a copy of my letters, and s I had had the assistance of a clerk in many estances, before making any stir about this retended letter, I deemed it my duty to write o my friends for a certified copy of any letter had written to David Wheeler, Esq., and the ircumstances attending the publication of this pretended letter.

That certified copy is as follows: Washington, February 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Yours received with great pleas-Kalb Centre on the railroad. There will be Who shall be postmaster at Blackberry Do- Democratic party may decide upon.

pot? I must get a separate office there, and not disturb yours.
You talk about my course on Nebraska. day for nomination and election were quite | Be aware, my dear sir, that I am not in the

Senate, where, I have no doubt, my friend: would like to see me. When the Nebraska bill comes to the House, we hope to make quick I have to use our Senators too often to quar-

rel with them unnecessarily. But, when reof the man you voted for if I do not meet them as becomes a Representative of my people.
Your ob't serv't, Jno. Wentwoath.

I, William B. West, of Blackberry, Kane ounty, Illinois, do certify that the above is a orrect copy of a letter from the Hon. John WILLIAM B. WEST

Dated Blackberry, Ill., July 7, 1854. The difference between the two letters is very apparent. The last is a mere business letter, in newer to one written touching the arrangement of the mail upon a railread route that

of the fraudulent letter were as follows: Certain gentlemen, calling themselves Neoraska Democrats, had come to the conclusion that it would be better to elect a Whig to Con-Nebraska bill, who would be likely to oppose that whole series of Slavery propaganding measures of which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was but the beginning, and they were consulting with certain gentlemen of the Whig party, when it was stated to them that a gentleman, who had been an agent for a certain newspaper opposed to me, had heard a letter read by this David Wheeler, which asserted that I had made up my mind to go with our Senators. An effort was at once resolved upon, to get a copy or a sight of that letter: but it resulted in a report that the letter was destroyed. Under a general belief that such was the case, this letter published in the Tribune was fabricated and sent out to Mr. Wheeler's county, to a Whig paper, for publication in order to give a stronger confirmation to it. Copies of the paper containing it were then forwarded to the Tribune, and thus was the pretext furnished for the desired separation of myself from my Whig colleagues in the Tribune's general recommendation that all who opposed the Nebraska bill hould be re-elected. It was a base fraud, got up on purpose to give the New York Tribune a pretext to denounce me because I am a Democrat; which it seems those Illinois politicians here, who, by tele-graphic despatches and letters, have been playor any Democrat of similar views to myself.

No longer ago than the 27th, it published an infamously libellous article against me, in | primarily a local disease, having its origin in the att letter was either written by or under the dictation of a citizen of Illinois, who is a party to this Chicago programme. It charges me with altering the Minnesota Land bill, when I was absent from the city when the bill was Senate; and this, too, after the Tribune itself had published the fact that General Stevens, House of Representatives, that he gave the Clerk himself made the alteration under his direction. A committee has since reported upon this matter, and corroborated the statenent of General Stevens, and implicated nobody at all criminally. Yet the Tribune has made no allusion to its charge on mc.

I know the cares attending editorial life, and that many articles must necessarily creep into a paper of the size of the Tribune, without into a paper of the size of the Tribune, without the observation of its editors, on the generous confidence in its political friends. I cannot think that Mr. Greeley, or any of his associates, bear any personal ill-will to me. But I think that, in its desire to help the Whig party, its think that Mr. Greeley, or any of his associates, bear any personal ill-will to me. But I think that, in its desire to help the Whig party, its that, in its desire to help the Whig party, its editors have given up its columns to men in illinois opposed to them on the slavery question, who are using some of its political friends be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBORN, Lung Institute of the columns of the col days, when we hope to make short work of it. | tion, who are using some of its political friends I HAVE TOO MANY FAVORS TO ASK OF OUR SENA- to ascall me. And, lest this same game may be played upon other Democrats who voted against the Nebraska bill, through Whigs who address to "Here is the key to many a shuffling, dodg- think the triumph of the Whig party in their locality paramount to the support of Democrats who resisted, to the last, the repeal of the

objects in view, to the entire satisfaction of though attached to Russia, are nevertheless, on their master; but it must be admitted that the account of their fear of France and their own quence of the very warm weather for a month promise, unless they are Democrats. for Congressional life is more than realized. eannot, as a decided opponent of any further extension of Slavery, or any further strengthening of the Slave Power, close my eyes to the "We do not know anything about this letter, awful consequences, in the future legislation of ascribed to Mr. Wentworth. It is best that this country, of defeating the re-election of the he should see it, so that he may furnish his duty in the late contest for the repeal of the

Missouri Compromise Law. The edict has gone out, that "not one must be returned—better have Whigs than them!" If Northern Whigs, with loud professions of Anti-Slavery sentimente, see fit to assist in carrying out this edict, I shall have accomplished the purpose of this letter, if I shall prevent the Democrats opposed to the ropeal of the Missouri Compromise law, who may be candidates for re-election from being taken by surprise. By the insertion of this letter in your colamns, you will greatly oblige

Your chedient servant, John Wentworth

Washington, Aug 4, 1854.

THE CHOLERA -A meeting of the Academy of Medicine of New York has been held, at which it was agreed that painless diarrhora is a sure precursor of every case of cholera, while colic never leads to it; and that this painless diarrhora is entirely curable. They say the disease is less violent than in 1852, but more so than in 1849. As to treatment, perfect rest was nsisted on as of the first importance; then opium and calomel. For the diarrhors they generally advised stimulant purgatives. They agreed that cholera was but feebly contagio

MARKETS. Philadelphia, Aug. 14 -Rye flour is held at 5.50 per bbl. Wheat is lower-sales of red, at

\$1.60 a \$1.65; white, \$1.70 a \$1.75. Corn 79 a 80 cents. Outs firmer-sales at 38 a 39 cts. Baltimore, Aug. 14 .- Sales of Howard Street flour, at \$7.75 a \$7.81; City Mills, \$7. Sales prime white wheat, at \$1.68; red, \$1.40 a. \$1.60. Corn-white, 73 cents; yellow, 71 a 73 cents. Oats-sales of 16,000 bushele, at 38 a 42 cents. Sales of 2,000 bushels rye, at 95 etc.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday morning, July 27, by E der S. K. Hoshour, Isaac H. Julian to Miss Eliza-BETH BAIN, nl! of Wayne county, Indiana.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF PENN.

For Canal Commissioner-George R. Riddle.

For Governor-David Potts. For Supreme Judge-William M. Stephen-

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Free Democratic State Central

ommittee, held in Philadelphia, August 1st, the following resolution was adopted:

"That a Free Democratic Mass Convention be held at Harrisburg on the 30th day of August instant, to consider the policy and daty of the Free Democratic party in the prepart eries, unless there should be a People's Mass Convention of those opposed to the aggressions of Slavery, as proposed at meetings lately held in Tioga county and elsewhere, called about that time, in which event the Free Democracy will assemble at the time and place selected for such Convention."

The important issues now depending, and the prent position of parties in this State; the necessity for encreachments of the Slave Power-these are circum stances which call loudly upon every friend of Fsee

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

New Yors, November 20, 1852

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities for some time back considered it my duty and made name and residence can be learned by calling on E.

Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the re-

spectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and Pills now before the public, but all comparative

And First Premium Dress-Making and Millinery Establishment.

ME. DEMOREST, Importer, Designer, and Re-porter of Fashions, and inventor of the first Premium Ladies' Excelsior Dress Model, and the Children's Magic Dress Chart, 575 Breadway. Plain and Richly Trimmed full sized accurate putterns, of all the nevel, elegant, or useful designs, for Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Costume, in advance

of the published moder.

The science of Dress-Cutting taught perfectly, in one casy lesson, at \$2.50.

Dress Patterns cut to fit the form with unerring

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE,

No. 6 Bond street. Under the charge and control of Guilford D. San THIS Institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all chronic diseases of the Lungs and Threat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhaling, or breathing, medicated vapors. In effecting a radical cure of this class of diseases no medicane of any kind is given into the stomach, but the treatment is directed and intended to remove the cause, and not to collect any support symptoms. In Sanborn and part of the support symptoms.

stomach, which requires no medication. His successin effecting a radical cure of Consumption, before

tute, No 6 Sond street, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the agency N. S. DAY, Proprietor, No. 114 Chambers st , New York.

GRATIS!